

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. XIII.]

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## AN ADDRESS

Delivered by the Revd. JAMES MOORE, Principal of the Transylvania University, to the Students of the same, at the opening of the Summer Session, May 5th, 1800.

Published at the request of the STUDENTS.

### Young Gentlemen,

YOU have returned to the University after a short vacation, in order to resume your studies—It is with pleasure that we meet with you, not doubting but your diligence and perseverance in the pursuit of learning will fully answer the expectations of your friends, and the wishes of your teachers.—To secure success, however, several conditions are necessary, which we shall briefly suggest to you, that you may prosecute your studies with as much pleasure and profit as possible.—The first, and not the least important of these is, an eager curiosity, or ardent desire of knowledge.

In youth, when the faculties are fresh and newly excited this is likely to be felt in the highest degree; and if it is kept up, and properly directed, the acquisition of knowledge becomes the gratification of a passion, and consequently proceeds easily and without painful sensations; but if this is wanting, or defective in vigour, the teacher labors in vain, and the pupil endures all the pain of pursuing knowledge, without pleasure and with little profit.—We rarely meet with a youth who does not possess original powers of mind, which if properly cultivated and employed, might comprehend the various branches of science, so perfective of the human character, & so ameliorating of the condition of man. And *that young man's* mind must be very inactive, we should suppose, who feels no curiosity to explore those regions of science, which lie so clearly within his reach.

A strong conviction of the dignity and usefulness of learning in general, is likewise of great importance to youth. This you should endeavor habitually to preserve and cultivate—It is impossible that we should exert that diligence, and perseverance, which alone can ensure success, in acquiring what we consider as useless, or of little importance in life.—On this head the youth of our country labour under great disadvantages; and it depends on the active exertions of their own minds, to avoid the ill effects of popular errors.—The unaccountable prejudice which prevails in favor of a partial, in preference to a liberal education, is but too well known; & on this principle we can best account for the little progress that has hitherto been made in learning, in a country, in other respects, the most flourishing in the world.—Our youth are told by those who are professedly ignorant of the subject, that classical learning is of no use, that the time which they employ in studying the latin and greek languages, and reading the ancient classics, is sacrificed to the idol of custom, and will be of no service to them in after life.—This doctrine tho' contradicted by the almost universal suffrage of the learned, has unfortunately gained credit amongst too many of our youth, and their parents.—Hence what forms the first and fundamental part of a learned education in Europe, and the Atlantic States of America, has been despised, and of course neglected amongst us. And when the principle of the utility of any one branch of learning is once admitted, it is easily extended to every other branch, according to the whim of the parent, or the caprice of the student.—This is not an imaginary consequence of this principle, but is what we have often actually experienced in this institution.—If our students therefore wish to be *learned*, and to rank with those who graduate in the Eastern Colleges and Universities, they must cultivate a high sense of the dignity and utility of that course of learning which the wisdom of the learned, and the experience of so many ages have sanctioned.—And they must reject the absurdity of listening to the opinions of those, who are professedly ignorant of the subjects on which they would presume to decide.

A youth cannot be said to have conceived a just idea of the dignity of learning, who is capable of despising or wilfully neglecting any part of it. To conceive of it as only necessary to qualify us for certain particular professions, by which we

may make money, is certainly betraying great ignorance of its worth—suppose one were possessed of so ample a fortune as to render the exercise of any profession quite unnecessary, yet learning would be no less valuable to him as a man, a citizen or a member of society. Persons of fortune and distinction when destitute of learning and taste, are found frequently to disgrace themselves by gross sensuality, or childish ignorance.—Learning confers dignity on rank and fortune, and enables the possessors of them to enjoy them with propriety, elegance and advantage, both to themselves and the public.—Learning is perfective of human nature in general, independent of professional pursuits.—It introduces us to grand, worthy, and sublime objects—By making us acquainted with the works of nature, and that sublime harmony and order which reigns there, it leads our minds to the contemplation of Nature's God, inspires us with a love of order, justice and religion, discloses the true nature and relations of men and things, and prescribes a deportment suitable to these—and thus it serves to improve and adorn every rank and condition of life.—It dignifies wealth, and is more than wealth to the poor. It directs the magistrate, inspires the legislator with public spirit, and unfolds to all men the value of liberty, and the necessity of justice, benevolence, order and good government. You ought therefore to be firmly persuaded that your application to learning is highly honorable and useful to you, to whatever rank of life you are destined, and whatever professions you may be called to exercise.—If the enlargement of your faculties, and sources of pure and permanent enjoyment, and that elevation of mind which will preserve you from vicious and low pursuits, and qualify you for adorning any station in life, are objects worthy of your esteem and admiration, you ought to cultivate an habitual sense of the importance of the pursuits in which you are now engaged, this will inspire you with a diligence and perseverance answerable to the importance of the object.

Be particularly careful with respect to your manners and general deportment—let it appear from the whole of your conduct, that you have a just sense of the dignity of your character as students in the Transylvania University—Discover then by an abhorrence of vice, and of every thing low and mean—by being patient of discipline, of labour, and application to the duties prescribed by your teachers; by being dutiful to your parents, obedient and respectful to those who are charged with your education, and just, benevolent, and polite to one another, and to all, with whom you are conversant.—To the character of a student there is always attached elevation of sentiment, and dignity of manners. The eye of the public is upon you—much more is looked for from you than from others of your age. Expectations are formed truly honorable to yourselves, and important to the interests of this institution: never forget that this is your situation: beware of disappointing those expectations, and of ruining a reputation, which you should ever hold sacred.

It will also be of importance to you that you put confidence in your professors—you should be well persuaded that they are capable of instructing you in those branches to which they have been appointed by the trustees, and that they have your progress in learning, and your interest in every respect sincerely at heart. This will enable you to proceed with alacrity, and save you from the hesitation and anxiety of perplexing doubts. We do not however recommend to you implicit faith in the doctrines which we shall deliver, any farther than they shall be found conformable to reason, experience and the nature of things.—To this tell we shall always appeal; and we invite you to propound your doubts and difficulties on any subject, to which we may call your attention. Professing ourselves to be sincere enquirers after truth, as well as engaged in the communication of it to you, we recommend to you the same sincere and impartial inquiry; and we promise to render you every assistance in our power.—Be not afraid to hesitate with respect to old opinions, provided you see sufficient reason for so doing—we shall ourselves be obliged in some of the higher departments of science to differ from men of very celebrated names—but

in so doing we shall always offer such reasons as we deem entirely sufficient—you must judge for yourselves how far a perception of truth, and a sincere attachment to it seems to govern us, in those opinions.—Be honest and diligent in your enquiries—never be satisfied with superficial views of abstract subjects, nor blindly rely on the word of your teacher—we require not your assent to any doctrine without the conviction of your own minds.—The *“sile dixit,”* of a preceptor governs the opinions of the world, and retarded the progress of science for many centuries—we disclaim any such authority, and invite you to the most careful and candid examination of every subject which can admit of diversity of opinion. If you are sincere enquirers after truth, you will follow it wherever it leads you, and you will with equal caution embrace new opinions & discard old ones. Listen always to the voice of reason; and beware of letting passion, prejudice, or the impetuous sneer of folly usurp her throne.—The solemnity of truth rejects with scorn the opinions which have no better foundation.—Be therefore honest to yourselves and just to the cause of science.—Suspect the man who would have you embrace a new opinion without offering satisfactory reasons for it; or who would induce you to discard an old one by the buffoonery of ridicule.—This has often been employed by the pert coxcomb, and sometimes by the pretended philosopher, on ignorant young men with great success; but you will always despise such impertinence, whether you meet with it in books, or in conversation, and deem it an insult offered to your understanding.

Your time is precious, let none of it be wasted on trifles, or in unnecessary amusements.—The time allowed you for exercise by our laws will be sufficient for all the useful purposes of relaxation, and we shall not expect to see you at any other time disengaged from your studies, unless necessarily called off. Meet with us always at the appointed hour, acquire a habit of punctuality, and let us see that you are willing to join your own efforts with ours for advancing your education and promoting your happiness. With respect to your opportunities in this institution it becomes us to speak with modesty—you will judge of the abilities and faithfulness of your teachers, when your advancement in science shall have rendered you better acquainted with them and more competent to estimate their merits. You have access to a library which furnishes you with many valuable books, so that if you have any hours of leisure from your public lessons, they may be very well employed in reading history and improving your taste. Our philosophical apparatus, tho' far from being complete, is such as will enable your professors to make such experiments as will illustrate most branches of natural philosophy.—And there is no doubt, from the many proofs, which the trustees have already given of their sincere and disinterested attachment to the cause, that they will as soon as they have it in their power, furnish the necessary additions—always remember however that without your own efforts, and diligent application to your studies, the best teachers, and the best libraries can be of no service to you.—All that your professors can do is to give you the best instructions, and to set you the best examples, the rest depends on yourselves alone: if you are not learned, virtuous and happy it will be your own fault: it will be because you would not attend to our instructions, not be governed by our advice and example. But if you are not wanting to yourselves—if you have a just sense of the dignity and importance of learning, and will pursue it with the ardor which it deserves—and if your manners and general deportment be governed by the sacred dictates of virtue and religion, we will venture to say that you will never regret your having been here, nor have reason to be ashamed to acknowledge the Transylvania University as your *ALMA MATER*. In full confidence that our instructions will be seconded by your own best efforts we enter with cheerfulness on the business of the ensuing session—and have no doubt that at the close of it, your examination will show that you have not been idle, nor your teachers unfaithful to their trust.

Now we recommend you to the blessing of God, which can make you wise unto eternal salvation.

FROM THE KENTUCKY HERALD.

To James H. Stewart, Editor of the KENTUCKY HERALD.

Dear Sir,

In the treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation, between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, and 22d article of that treaty, there is a provision highly important to the state of Kentucky, and the Western country in general. This article embraces two provisions, to wit; 1st, that the citizens of the United States shall have a port of deposit in New-Orleans for their merchandise and effects, until the 25th of October, 1798.—2dly, If his Catholic Majesty should think proper to discontinue New-Orleans as the port of deposit, he would grant a place on the bank of the Mississippi equivalent thereto. I thought it questionable whether New-Orleans was now the port of deposit or not; I therefore wrote to the President on the subject, and I herein send you a copy of my letter to him, and his answer through the Secretary of State to me; both of which I request you and the printers in Kentucky to publish for the information of those who may intend to trade to New-Orleans.

You also have herein enclosed a copy of my letter to the Spanish minister at this place on the same subject, and his answer to me. I should be obliged to you to publish them all, and as it is a matter of general concern to our country, I wish you to request the printers to publish them.

I am &c.

THO. T. DAVIS.

House of Representatives,  
March 31, 1800.

Sir,

The provisions contained in the 22d article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation between the United States and the King of Spain, so far as relates to citizens of the United States depositing their merchandise and effects in the port of New-Orleans, expired on the 25th day of October, 1798.

The interest of the Western country is so immediately concerned in the revival of this part of the article; or a compliance with the subsequent part (whereby the king of Spain agrees, “that in case of his not continuing New-Orleans a place of deposit for the reception of the merchandise of the citizens of the United States, that he will assign them another part of the bank of the river Mississippi for a port of deposit) that I deem it my duty to ask of you, whether New-Orleans is still the port of deposit, or is another place assigned by his Catholic Majesty for that purpose.

I am respectfully your obedient servant.

THOMAS T. DAVIS.

To John Adams, President of the United States.

Department of State, March 31, 1800.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of this date to the President, I am directed to express to you his opinion, that by the 22d article of the treaty with Spain to which you refer, his Catholic Majesty is bound to continue New-Orleans as the place of deposit for the merchandise and effects of the citizens of the United States, until he gives notice to the contrary. It has in fact been so continued one year and five months beyond the three years mentioned in the article. It is moreover considered a just construction of the engagement of his Catholic Majesty, that whenever he shall give such notice, the “equivalent establishment” must be assigned, and the new position, to be “equivalent,” must either contain the requisite buildings for the reception of merchandise and storekeepers, or New-Orleans must be continued the place of deposit a reasonable time, during which such buildings may be erected. No notice of discontinuance, or the assignment of a new position, has been given.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Thomas T. Davis, Esq. member of Congress from the State of Kentucky.

House of Representatives,  
March 31, 1800.

Sir,

The interest of the people in the West



tern parts of the United States of America, are so immediately concerned in the provisions contained in the 22d article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, that I beg leave to call your attention to the article; and ask you whether the port of New-Orleans is still considered by his Catholic Majesty as the port of deposit for the merchandise and effects of the citizens of the United States, or is any other place assigned them?

I am respectfully your obedient servant.

THO. T. DAVIS.

Chevalier de Yrujo, minister plenipotentiary from the kingdom of Spain to the United States.

The Chevalier D'Yrujo has the honor of presenting his compliments to Mr. Davis, and in answer to his note informs him he has received no advice of any change having taken place respecting the place of deposit on the Mississippi. Wednesday morning.

### European Intelligence.

#### England.

LONDON, February 11.

#### Union with Ireland.

The Parliament of Ireland have decided in favor of this measure 158 to 119—absent 21 members only. The presence of the military alone prevented the Dublin populace from committing excesses. The north of Ireland is in such a state that a military effort is thought necessary to the safe travelling of persons of eminence.

February 12.

Queen's county in Ireland has petitioned against an Union, and 12 persons, burgesses of Belfast, have petitioned in favor of an Union. The county of Tipperary has petitioned against an Union.

In many parts of England, in consequence of the high price of provisions, mobs have assembled, seized such as they could find or obtain by force, and sold them in the market at the old prices.

#### Ireland.

DUBLIN January 30.

The corporation of Dublin has unanimously resolved to petition Parliament against an Union. The people of Dublin are to meet tomorrow to adopt the same measures. Limerick and Down-patrik, have also petitioned against the Union. February 8.

In consequence of violence offered to the members of Parliament who are in favor of the Union, a troop of horse has been stationed in the Circus by the Parliament house, and a party of cavalry has also been stationed in Sackville-street. The Anti-Union members it is thought will make this matter the subject of a motion.

No theatre was ever more crowded than the House of Commons last night. The House rose about one o'clock this day. The avenues were filled by the populace. Mr. Martins coach was broken to pieces by them and he narrowly escaped. Other-Union members were assailed. A military body was called forth, and Major Swan discharged a pistol among the people, but was afterwards obliged to flee.

Varney Darby, Esq. and major Rogers are ordered to the bar of the Commons to answer for an interference with the military force to prevent the people of Bir from holding a meeting to consider of the Union.

The inhabitants of the county of Longford have petitioned the Irish Parliament against the Union.

#### Germany.

STRASBURGH, February 14.

It was hoped that there would not be another campaign. But we have learnt that the Emperor has rejected the very moderate proposals of peace which were offered to him by Buonaparte, and that he is resolved to continue the war.

### American Intelligence.

#### New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

The ship Two Sisters, just arrived from Newport, brings a paper containing the arrival of the Ship Orlando, from St. Sebastian, bound to this port.

This paper says: "Buonaparte had ordered all the officers of the Republic to

wear mourning for the death of General Washington.

Our Envoys had arrived at Bayonne, and great preparations were making for their early and safe passage to Paris.

The Orlando failed the 19th February.

#### Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

#### Circuit Court of the United States.

On Saturday last Thomas Cooper, who was indicted for a Libel against the President of the United States, was tried in this Court and found guilty.

The indictment was founded on a publication signed by Mr. Cooper, which appeared in Hand-bills, printed in Northumberland County, in this State. The libellous passages mentioned, were, in effect,

1st. That the President did not possess sufficient capacity to fulfil the duties of his office.

2d. That he had created a permanent Navy.

3d. That a Standing Army had been created under his immediate auspices; and,

4th. That he had interfered in the Judiciary of the United States, and caused Jonathan Robbins to be delivered over, for execution, to an unrelenting Military Tribunal.

Mr. Rawle opened the case by animadverting on the above selected passages, and called Mr. Buyers a Justice of the Peace of the county, to prove Mr. Cooper the Author; who said, that Mr. C. had called at his house with the paper said that was his name, (pointing to it in the paper) and that he was the Author of the piece.

The indictment having been founded on the law commonly called the Sedition Act, nothing now remained but for Mr. Cooper to give the Truth in evidence. Having failed in his attempt to procure official documents of the President's Answers to the numerous Addresses from the Citizens of the United States, Mr. Cooper proceeded to read from a book containing them, certain passages in substantiation of the Truth of the charges alleged against him; but this was declared by the Court, not to be legal evidence, Mr. C. however read numerous passages, and continued his defence until exhausted and unable to proceed. The indulgence of the court was here manifested by Judge Chase, who declared he would patiently wait until he was able to resume his defence.

Witnesses were next called by Mr. Cooper to prove his character, good opinion of the President, &c. by which he wished to show, it was not his design to bring him into contempt; but the Court would not allow them to be examined; as his private opinion could not be admitted in mitigation of the offences with which he was charged.

Having failed in every attempt to procure evidence on which to ground a defence, Mr. C. concluded, and Mr. Rawle addressed the Jury in reply. Judge Chase then summed up the evidence; and the Jury in a few minutes returned their verdict, GUILTY.

We understand that the Court have appointed next Wednesday to hear any objection Mr. Cooper may have to offer in extenuation; after which the Court will pass judgement.

April 25.

Thomas Cooper, was called up before the Circuit Court yesterday morning, to receive their sentence—which was, that he be imprisoned for the term of six months, pay a fine of four hundred dollars, and stand committed till paid. Alfo, that he give security, himself in 1000 dollars, and two sureties in 500 each, for his good behaviour for 12 months.

A London paper of February 28 says, "Mr. Gore, one of the American commissioners for settling the mercantile debts, yesterday sat off with important dispatches for America, which we hope will facilitate a final adjustment of this important business." Mr. Cabot, we learn, is to accompany Mr. Gore. They may be daily expected.

The trial of Fries came on yesterday morning. After jury was impanelled, Mr. Rawle opened the prosecution, and the court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, which was not finished when the court adjourned.

We rop the prefs to mention the arrival of the Little Tom Butler from Cadiz, which left 12th March. A letter from Bordeaux, received at Cadiz, dated the 21st of February, mentions that the American Envoys had left Bordeaux that day on their route to Paris.

No other verbal news by this arrival.

On Wednesday morning last, at 6 A. M. the United States ship of war Portsmouth, captain M'Neal, failed from New-York, for the French republic, with dispatches from Government to our commissioners at Paris.

Mr. Murray, one of the American Envoys to treat with France, was in Paris about the 20th of February.

The Senate of the United States have concurred in a resolution proposed by the House of Representatives, for the adjournment of Congress on the second Monday of May next.

LANCASTER, April 23.

A Resolution has passed both-houses of Congress, authorizing the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, to close the present Session, by adjourning their respective houses on the 2d Monday in May next.

Lexington, May 15.

#### ELECTION RETURNS.

For Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives—received since our last.

##### GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Garrard.	Greenup.	Todd.	Letcher.
Fayette,	413	643	395	45
Bourbon,	804	296	5	18
Mercer,	250	433	259	14
Franklin,	233	290	83	20
Jeffamine,	96	315	68	64
Boone,	37	69	10	1
Scott,	400	384	95	78
Shelby,	153	115	10	412
Garrard,	112	200	174	339
Madison,	105	145	375	464
Woodford,	155	209	204	22
Mason,	811	105	38	100
Montgomery,	235	585		
Clarke,	93	444		
Lincoln,	20	76		
Jefferson,	459	272		
Gallatin,	29	69		
Henry,	139	132		
Pendleton,	57	83		
Henderson,	5	111	9	33
Washington,	236	477	51	
Harrison,	143	57	15	199
Bracken,	137	87		
	5242	5663	2	2515

##### LIUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Johnson.	Bullitt.	Ewing.	Clay.
Fayette,	731	381	106	71
Bourbon,	279	62	741	24
Mercer,	359	543	33	2
Franklin,	68	100	445	3
Jeffamine,	386	60	64	5
Boone,	107	10		
Scott,	667	85	259	2
Shelby,	75	554	64	15
Garrard,	213	337	127	138
Madison,	50	255	47	795
Henderson,	20	146		
Harrison,	26	445	366	
Henry,	72	445	33	2
Gallatin,	52	8	48	1
Jefferson,	27	766	3	
Lincoln,	34	594	103	
	3140	4346	1453	1058

##### SENATORS & REPRESENTATIVES.

GARRARD & JESSAMINE.  
Senator—Joseph Crockett  
GARRARD.  
Representative—John Boyle Thomas Kennedy.  
JESSAMINE.  
Representative—John Scott.  
WOODFORD.  
Senator—Robt. Alexander.  
Representatives—Lewis Young Wm. Vawter.

FRANKLIN.  
Senator—Bennet Pemberton.  
Representative—Otho Beatty.  
CLARKE.  
Senator—Richd. Hickman.  
Representatives—Robt. Clarke jun. Achilles Eubank.

JEFFERSON.  
Senator—Abm. Hite.  
Representatives—Gabl. Johnson Ab. Field.

MERCER.  
Senator—Wm. M'Dowell.  
Representatives—Gab. Slaughter J. H. Davell John Adair.

#### BOURBON.

Senator—John Boyce.  
Representatives—A. Montjoy Wm. Garrard, David Purviance, Robt. Wil-mot.

#### MADISON.

Senator—Robt. Caldwell.  
Representatives—Rich. Calloway, Jas. Anderson, Saml. South.

#### HARRISON.

Senator—Saml. Cook.  
Representatives—W. E. Bofwell, Jas. Caldwell.

#### SHELBY.

Senator—Jos. Winlock.  
Representatives—John Allen, B. W. Ballard.

#### GALLATIN & HENRY.

Representative—James Bartlett.  
BRACKEN.  
Representative—Patterfon.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I will attend with witnesses at the mouth of Falls creek, at the long falls of Green River, in Ohio county, on the 1st day of July next, to establish the call to entry of five hundred acres of land, entered in the name of John Baker, as there are commissioners appointed for to perpetuate testimony.  
Charles Travis.

14th May, 1800.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a handsome and well watered tract of land, in the state of Kentucky—one that would suit for water works would be preferred—the greater part of the land to be of the first quality. As he is a stranger in the country, any one that wants to sell on reasonable terms, by applying to Gen. William Rufel, Capt. John C. Richardson, or Capt. Daniel Weigler, may get left at 20 on with a kind of a place would suit him, and if the price can be agreed upon, there is no doubt but the payment will be made to suit. No one need apply without an indisputable title.  
Tbor. Helm.  
May 12th, 1800.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from doctor Ridgeley's lot, in Lexington, about the first of last month, two mares—one a dark brown, approaching nearly to black, about four feet eleven inches high—but (as well as I recollect) a star in her forehead—her off hind foot white as the fetlock, and ringed round in the near hind foot—branded on her side with the number 18—she was newly shod all round, when she was strayed away. The other a handsome black mare, fully fifteen hands high—no natural mark that I recollect—branded slightly on the near buttock P—1—I do not recollect to have observed any other—the mare was shod all round, also. I expect that these mares may have made towards Hinkfion, in Bourbon county. Whoever delivers them to me shall have the above reward, or five dollars for either of them, or half that price for securing them in such manner that I get them again.  
Peyton Short.  
12th May, 1800.

### TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time in March last, a dark iron gray MARE COLT, one year old, has no natural marks, nor branded, heavy mane and tail, rather a trotter, a little cat-hand and had a custom of sucking her under lip after being falted. Whoever delivers said colt to me, in Lexington, shall have the above reward.  
L. McCullough.  
Lexington, May 8th, 1800.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to sell six or seven likely young NEGRO BOYS and MEN. For terms apply to him at his farm, four miles from Lexington, on Strode's road.  
Tbor. Hart jun.  
12th May, 1800.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

TO all whom it may concern, that we, or one of us, will attend on the second Thursday in June, at Gilbert's meadow, on Thomas's mill-race, near the fourth fork of Fayette county, in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall attend, and perpetuate their testimony, to establish the special call of a military survey, made for David Bell, on the head of Shannon's run, a fourth branch of South Elkhorn, including part of said creek; and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law—to meet at 11 o'clock in the fore noon.  
John Bell,  
James Bell.

May 14th, 1800.

### STOP THE RUN-AWAY, FRANK.

WHO left me in the town of Frankfort on Saturday night the 10th inst.—he is a low well made fellow, of a yellow complexion, has a scar on one of his cheeks occasioned by a run-bite; also he has a large wart on one of his shoulders—He took with him two or three blankets, and several articles of clothing which I do not well recollect, only a new felt of country linen, an old pair of coarse drab. Whoever will apprehend and confine him in any jail in this state, so that I get him, shall receive TEN DOLLARS.  
Edmund Thomas.  
Frankfort, May 13, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Little North Elkhorn, Fayette county, a black horse two years old past, some white hairs in his forehead, a white spot on his upper lip, both hind feet white, his tail frayed, about fourteen & a half hands high, has a 7/8 bell on, appraised to 151.  
Thomas Reppert.  
31st January, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Shelby county, on Flat creek, a bay horse, branded on the nigh shoulder thus O, has some small faded spots, that all round, has a bell on with a double buckle, fourteen hands high, appraised to 161.  
Bazellia Brown.  
March 23d.







